

TROPICAL CYCLONE 24-82

Tropical Cyclone 24-82 developed from an area of convective activity first observed on 15 October about 400 nm (740 km) east of Sri Lanka in the Bay of Bengal. No surface circulation was present but a weak upper-level anticyclone was evident on satellite imagery. During the next two days, the area was monitored for further development as it drifted slowly to the northwest. On the 16th, synoptic data and satellite imagery indicated that a loosely organized surface circulation had developed. In combination with the upper-level anticyclone, this circulation was considered to have good potential for intensification and a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert was issued at 162300Z.

Subsequent satellite imagery indicated that the circulation had come together at the surface and mid-levels. JTWC issued the

first warning on Tropical Cyclone 24-82 at 171400Z. Mid-level steering flow at the time was from the southeast due to the presence of a 500 mb anticyclone over Indochina. Numerical forecast products indicated that this mid-level anticyclone would retain its intensity and location throughout the ensuing 72 hours, thus, Tropical Cyclone 24-82 was forecast to continue moving northwestward. The system did move as expected, making landfall near Sriharikota Island at 181400Z with maximum sustained winds of 50 kt (26 m/sec).

Damage to private dwellings in Nellore District was extensive with an estimated 10,000 collapsed huts. Casualties were reported to be 5 dead and 10 injured. Tropical Cyclone 24-82 continued drifting northwestward after landfall and dissipated over central India.

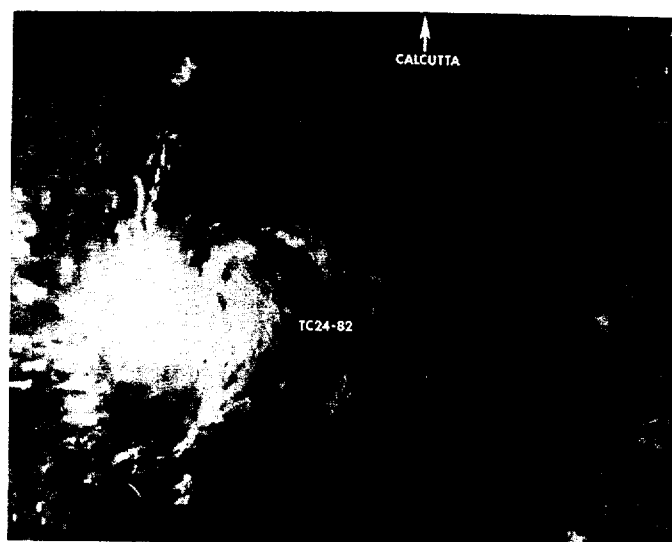


Figure 3-32-1. This satellite imagery indicated Tropical Cyclone 24-82 had organized sufficiently to warrant the issuance of tropical cyclone warnings. 170843Z October (NOAA 7 visual imagery from AFGWC Offutt AFB, Nebraska).